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The FEED SITUATION

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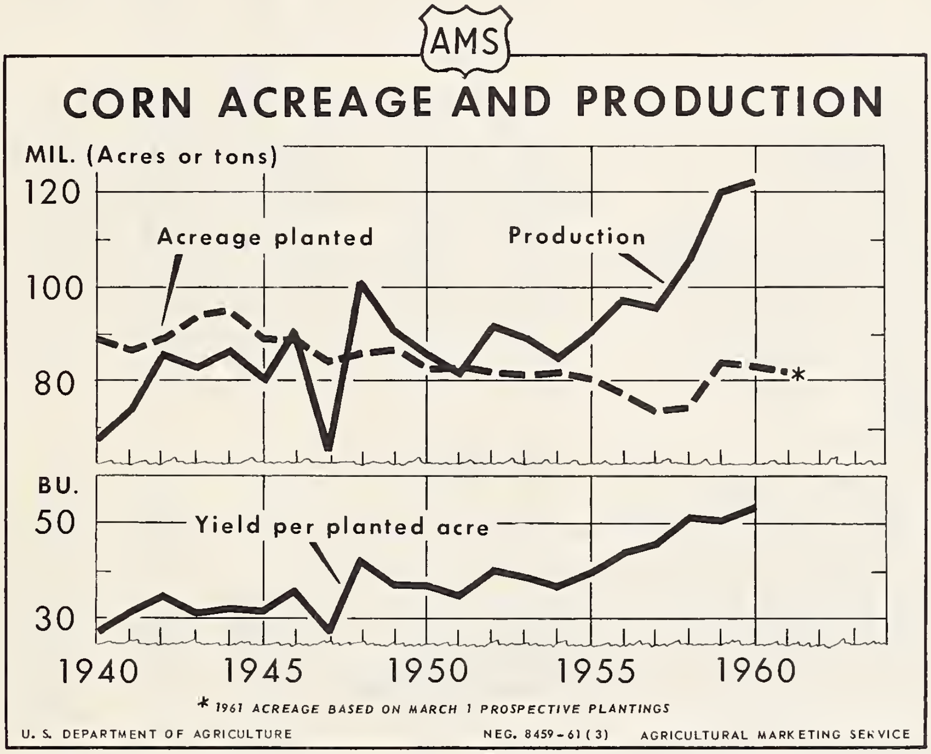

CORN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

* 1961 ACREAGE BASED ON MARCH 1 PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8459-61 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

On March 1, farmers were planning a small reduction in corn acreage from the 83 million acres planted in 1960. The 1961 feed grain program recently passed by Congress and signed into law on March 22, probably will result in a more substantial reduction, depending on the extent of farmers participation in the program. Rising corn yields have boosted corn production more than 50 percent in the last 15 years. Corn yields reached 1 ton per planted acre (35.7 bushels) for the first time in 1946 and have exceeded that mark in 11 of the past 12 years. The average yield per acre of over 1.4 tons (50 bushels) in 1958-60 was about double the yield of 30 years ago.

Published bimonthly by

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	1959		1960		1961		
		Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
PRICES								
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.18	1.21	1.13	1.15	1.10	1.13	*
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.04	1.06	.995	.999	.963	1.00	1.01
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.688	.696	.767	.787	.695	.678	*
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.631	.637	.690	.700	.616	.607	*
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.599	.590	.678	.676	.598	.602	.593
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.18	1.14	1.08	1.08	1.04	1.05	*
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.922	.905	.860	.839	.820	.859	.847
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	1.75	1.76	1.53	1.53	1.46	1.48	1.52
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.03	2.07	2.10	2.12	2.04	2.05	*
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.50	27.50	27.50
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	19.30	18.80	22.50	22.90	21.30	21.20	20.60
Byproduct Feeds (Bulk)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	37.25	39.90	35.25	38.40	40.40	37.85	36.25
Buffalo	Ton	42.75	44.60	39.50	43.35	44.20	42.25	40.50
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.10	3.08	2.88	2.93	3.05	3.05	3.02
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	37.40	40.30	33.25	38.30	37.00	32.35	34.40
Buffalo	Ton	43.40	45.20	39.70	44.40	44.70	41.35	41.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.16	3.13	2.94	2.98	3.09	3.06	3.03
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	59.90	60.10	60.65	59.35	59.00	65.25	68.20
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 44% protein	100 pounds	4.39	4.25	4.19	4.14	4.01	4.12	4.37
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	62.90	60.60	53.50	56.00	51.80	52.25	52.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 41% protein	100 pounds	4.36	4.29	4.09	4.08	3.96	3.95	4.00
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	74.25	73.20	64.00	55.10	56.00	56.35	55.60
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	59.90	59.40	58.75	53.70	50.90	54.00	52.95
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	46.00	43.20	41.00	37.80	43.80	43.00	40.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	42.10	41.00	38.35	39.50	39.40	40.35	39.25
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	46.90	44.70	40.75	36.50	50.70	45.85	43.00
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	51.25	51.00	57.00	56.90	58.60	60.75	59.75
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	111.25	104.00	70.00	77.90	84.50	86.25	86.55
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	105.60	100.50	69.35	76.65	84.00	85.95	85.00
Fish meal, 60% protein, Buffalo F.O.B. seaboard	Ton	162.75	161.20	110.00	108.80	89.00	89.00	97.75
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	61.00	61.00	55.00	53.40	46.50	46.50	48.10
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.75	3.74	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.69	3.71
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.52	4.49	4.35	4.34	4.29	4.33	4.37
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.89	3.89	3.85	3.84	3.79	3.85	3.84
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.160	.160	.135	.135	.155	.157	.157
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	64	65	62	62	59	61	62
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1947-49=100	91	88	83	81	80	85	87
Five oilseed meals	1947-49=100	90	88	86	84	81	86	89
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1947-49=100	103	100	68	71	72	76	78
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1947-49=100	86	83	79	73	84	85	82
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1947-49=100	87	87	85	85	84	85	85
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/								
(March average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/ 1950-59=13.0	Bushel	13.2	13.4	12.0	13.5	15.8	16.1	*
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1950-59=13.9	Bushel	14.8	14.6	13.1	15.1	17.1	17.6	16.9
Beef steer-corn, Chicago 3/ 1950-59=18.2	Bushel	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.8	24.5	22.9	*
Milk-feed, U. S. 1950-59=1.28	Pound	1.42	1.37	1.45	1.43	1.52	1.46	1.42
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1950-59=22.3	Pound	24.2	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.8	24.9	24.8
Egg-feed, U. S. 1950-59=10.3	Pound	10.5	10.1	8.7	9.7	11.7	11.8	10.9
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1950-59=5.6	Pound	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1950-59=4.9	Pound	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1950-59=8.3	Pound	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.1	7.0

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. *Monthly averages not yet available; for weekly prices see table 5, page 13.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 31, 1961

CONTENTS

Page

Summary 3

Prospects for 1961-62

Prospects for feed crops in 1961 4-7

Increased livestock production in prospect 8

The 1961 Feed Grain Program 10

Recent Developments in the Feed Situation

Feed grain prices near level of a year ago 12

Corn marketings below average in quality 15

Production and domestic use of oilseed meals 15

Feed grain price support activity and CCC sales 16

Feeding rate for dairy cows at high level 18

World Feed Grain Situation and Foreign Trade 20

Index of Tables in This Issue 30

SUMMARY

A special program for 1961 feed grains was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President on March 22. Under this program, producers of corn and grain sorghums will be required to divert at least 20 percent of their corn and grain sorghum acreage, using 1959 and 1960 average as a base, to soil conserving uses in order to be eligible for price supports for 1961-crop feed grains. Payments in cash or in kind will be made to participating farmers for the land diverted to an approved conservation use. For diverting acreages equal to 20 percent of their base or 20 acres, whichever is larger, producers will be eligible for a payment equal to the value of 50 percent of their normal production on their diverted acreage, based on the county support price. Further reductions can be made in any amount up to 20 percent more for which farmers will receive payments in kind based on 60 percent of their normal production. National average support rates announced by the Secretary on March 22 are as follows: Corn, $1.20 per bushel; oats, 62 cents per bushel; No. 3, barley, 93 cents per bushel, No. 2 or better,and sorghum grain, $1.93 per cwt., No. 2 or better.

Based on the March 1 prospective plantings, farmers in 1961 would plant smaller acreages of corn, grain sorghum and barley, but a slightly larger acreage of oats than in 1960. The total acreage of feed grains in 1961, including sorghums for grain only, would be 145 million acres, 1.5 million less

than in 1960 and 6 million below the 1955-59 average. These plans were made before the 1961 feed grain program was announced. The extent to which the new program will change March 1 plans will depend on the extent of participation in the program. Extensive participation would result in more substantial acreage reductions in corn and grain sorghum than farmers indicated March 1.

Feed grain prices declined in the last half of March after advancing more than seasonally from November to February and early March. Since November, feed grain prices have gone up about 13 percent and high-protein feed prices about 20 percent. In March, feed grain prices were only slightly lower than a year earlier while high-protein feed prices were 7 percent higher. Prices of corn, sorghum grain and soybean meal have led the general rise in feed prices. In March corn prices were 5 cents below the 1960 support price, and sorghum grain reached the support level. Further advances in prices of these grains, if any, are expected to be moderate. Soybean meal prices continued to rise through February and in March prices at Decatur averaged about $64.50 per ton, a rise of nearly $20.00 since November and 15 percent above prices a year earlier.

Feed prices in February and early March continued below average in relation to prices of hogs, beef cattle, dairy products and eggs. Favorable returns to livestock and poultry producers have been an important factor in improving the demand for feed grain and protein feeds this year. They are expected to result in increasing livestock production in 1961, particularly for hogs and poultry. The number of grain-consuming livestock to be fed in 1961-62 is expected to be a little above the 1960-61 level.

Through February, farmers had placed 476 million bushels of 1960 corn under price support, a record for that period and nearly 100 million bushels more than in the same period of 1959-60. Larger quantities of oats, barley and sorghum grain also were placed under price support than in 1959-60. The combined quantity of the four feed grains placed under price support through February totaled 20.5 million tons, more than a third larger than in the same period of 1959-60.

PROSPECTS FOR 1961-62

Smaller Acreage of Feed Grains in Prospect for 1961

On March 1, farmers planned a small reduction in their 1961 feed grain acreage to 145 million acres (including sorghum for grain only), the smallest since 1953. This would be about 1.5 million acres less than in 1960, 8 million less than in 1959, and 6 million below the 1955-59 average. The 1961 prospects are based on March 1 plans of farmers, and do not take into consideration the influence of the 1961 feed grain program signed into law by the President on March 22.

Table 2 .- Planted acreages of feed grains, hay, and related crops, 1955-59 average, 1959, 1960 and prospective plantings for 1961

Crop	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	Prospective 1961 1/	1961 as a percentage of: Average	1961 as a percentage of: 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pct.	Pct.
Corn	78,433	84,390	82,906	82,405	105.1	99.4
Oats	41,827	35,937	32,337	32,480	77.7	100.4
Barley	16,201	16,992	15,641	15,427	95.2	98.6
Sorghum for grain 2/	14,788	15,572	15,444	3/14,500	98.1	93.9
Total, 4 feed grains	151,249	152,891	146,328	144,812	95.7	99.0
All sorghums	22,696	19,984	19,715	18,822	82.9	95.5
Wheat	56,548	57,722	55,633	4/56,127	99.3	100.9
Soybeans 5/	22,294	23,193	24,275	26,426	118.5	108.9
Flaxseed	4,797	3,360	3,527	3,179	66.3	90.1
All hay 2/	72,767	68,739	69,294	68,747	94.5	99.2

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1.
2/ Acreage harvested.
3/ Unofficial estimate based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years.
4/ Winter wheat seeded (43,926,000 acres) plus the prospective acreage (12,201,000 acres) for spring wheat.
5/ Grown alone.

Table 3 .- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1955-59, annual 1953-61

Season beginning	Feed grains: Carryover 1/	Feed grains: Production 2/	Feed grains: Total domestic supply	Other feed concentrates 3/	Total supply feed concentrates	Grain-consuming animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Tons
Average 1955-59	51.6	145.0	196.6	28.4	225.0	163.7	1.37
1953	27.0	117.5	144.5	27.7	172.2	156.9	1.10
1954	31.7	123.9	155.6	26.2	181.8	161.7	1.12
1955	39.1	130.9	170.0	26.9	196.9	165.1	1.19
1956	43.3	130.2	173.5	27.0	200.5	160.8	1.25
1957	48.9	142.9	191.8	28.5	220.3	159.9	1.38
1958	59.1	157.6	216.7	29.8	246.5	167.7	1.47
1959	67.7	163.5	231.2	29.8	261.0	165.1	1.58
1960 5/	74.7	168.5	243.2	29.7	272.9	165.9	1.64
1961 6/	84.0	7/156.0	240.0	30.0	270.0	170.0	1.59

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grain on October 1, oats and barley on July 1.
2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grain.
3/ Imported feed grains and wheat, rye and byproduct feeds fed to livestock.
4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during October-September feeding season.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Tentative estimates based on indications on March 1. Does not allow for the influence of the 1961 feed grain program.
7/ Based on acreage intentions on March 1 and 1956-60 average yields by States.

As of March 1, farmers planned only a slight reduction in corn acreage from the 1960 level to 82.4 million acres. Farmers in the Corn Belt planned a slightly larger acreage than in 1960, but this was more than offset by a prospective 5 percent reduction in the Southern States. A decline of nearly a million acres in total sorghums is in prospect, with each of the important producing States, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, indicating 4 or 5 percent reductions.

Under the emergency 1 year feed grain program, producers of corn and grain sorghum are required to reduce the total acreage planted to these grains by at least 20 percent in order to be eligible for price supports on their 1961 feed grain crops 1/. The extent to which the program will influence the acreage planted will depend on the extent to which farmers participate in the program. Extensive participation probably would result in a greater reduction in the acreages of these two grains than the 1 percent for corn and the 4.5 percent for sorghums, based on farmers March 1 plans.

The prospective acreage of oats to be seeded in 1961 is 32.5 million acres, slightly above the 1960 acreage and a reversal of the downward trend of the past 5 years. This would be about 15 million acres below the record acreage seeded in 1955. Farmers in the North Central States plan to increase their 1961 acreage, while those of the Southern States plan a small decrease. The prospective barley acreage of 15.4 million acres is slightly below the 1960 acreage, and 5 percent below the 1955-59 average. Reductions were indicated for a number of the important mid-western producing States, more than offsetting prospective increases in the South. Oats and barley are not directly affected by the 1961 feed grain program, since only corn and grain sorghum are included in the acreage diversion program. Land taken out of corn and sorghum can not be seeded to other feed crops.

Prospects for Feed Concentrate Supplies in 1961-62

While it is too early to forecast feed grain production in 1961, an average growing season this year probably would result in production somewhat below the record output of 168 million tons in 1960. There is even more uncertainty than usual this year in prospects for feed grain supplies for the year ahead, since legislation providing for the 1961 feed grain program was passed after farmers had expressed their planting intentions. Based on the March 1 prospective plantings, with 1956-60 yields by States, feed grain production would total 156 million tons, 12 million tons below the record output in 1960, (table 3). The carryover of feed grains into 1961-62 is expected to total around 84 million tons, 9 million tons more than in 1960-61. This would add to a total feed grain supply of 240 million tons, 3 million less than in 1960-61. Active participation in the feed grain program probably would result in a more significant reduction in total supply than indicated above.

1/ Provisions of the program are discussed in more detail on pages 10 to 12 of this issue.

The size of the 1961-62 corn supply will depend on the 1961 growing season and participation in the feed grain program. Should the 1961 acreage be as high as indicated by farmers March 1 plans, with 1956-60 average yields, a crop of over 4.1 billion bushels would be produced. Carryover of corn next October 1 is expected to exceed 2 billion bushels, an increase of more than 200 million above the 1960 carryover. This would bring the total supply in 1961-62 to over 6.1 billion bushels-- at least equal to the 1960-61 supply. Extensive participation in the feed grain program, however, could result in a substantial reduction in the 1961 crop and a smaller total supply than in 1960-61.

The prospective supply situation for sorghum grain for 1961-62 is similar to that for corn. Should March 1 prospective plantings be realized, allowing for the normal percentage harvested for grain, 1956-60 yields by States would give a crop of around 500 million bushels. Should yields equal the 1958-60 average, production would be around 550 million bushels. Carryover of sorghum grain is expected to increase to around 700 million next October 1. This would add to a supply at least equal to the 1960-61 record of 1.2 billion bushels, unless acreage is reduced further by the 1961 feed grain program.

The 1961 oat crop, with 1956-60 yields on the prospective acreage, would be 1,057 million bushels, about 100 million less than last year. While a larger carryover is in prospect, a crop of this size probably would result in a total supply around 5 percent below the 1960-61 supply of 1,435 million bushels. The 1961 barley crop would total about 407 million bushels with 1956-60 average yields on the prospective acreage, down 4 percent from last year, which also would give a little smaller supply than in 1960-61.

Supplies of high-proteins and other byproduct feeds probably will at least equal and may exceed the 27.3 million tons estimated for 1960-61. The larger soybean acreage in prospect for 1961, with a normal growing season, would result in more soybeans available for processing than in 1960-61 and probably larger production of soybean meal. The quantity of soybean meal available for feeding, however, would also depend on the demand for oil which would influence the quantity crushed and also the quantity of soybeans and soybean meal exported. Supplies of tankage and meat meal probably will increase in 1961-62 as heavier slaughter of livestock is in prospect.

Prospective Hay Acreage Down 1 Percent

The prospective hay acreage to be harvested in 1961 is 68.7 million acres, down 1 percent from 1960, continuing the general downward trend of the past 5 years. This would be a reduction of nearly 7 million acres since 1955. With 1956-60 average yields, by States, on this acreage, a crop of about 113 million tons would be produced, 8 million tons below the 1960 crop and slightly below the 1955-59 average.

Stocks of hay on January 1 totaled 84.6 million tons, nearly 5 million tons more than on that date of 1960. Carryover of hay on May 1 probably will exceed the 17.5 million tons carried over on that date last year. The total supply, however, probably will be a little below the 139 million tons in 1960-61, when record yields and near record production were realized.

Increased Livestock Production In Prospect

Favorable livestock-feed price ratios during the past year are expected to result in increased livestock production during 1961 and more livestock on farms in the 1961-62 feeding year. Much of this increase will be in hogs, as farmers are expected to increase their 1961 spring and fall pig crops. An 8 percent increase in the spring pig crop is in prospect for the 10 Corn Belt States. A larger fall crop also is expected, which would mean an increase in the number of hogs on farms in the last half of 1961 and the first half of 1962.

Table 4.--Grain-consuming anumal units fed annually, by kind of livestock, United States, year beginning October 1954-60 1/

Type of livestock	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units	Mil. units
Dairy cattle	28.0	27.3	26.6	25.5	24.3	23.7	23.5
Cattle on feed	11.8	11.5	12.0	11.6	12.8	15.0	15.7
Other cattle	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.5
Hogs	64.1	66.1	62.5	62.1	69.1	66.3	64.1
Poultry	42.5	45.1	45.3	46.7	47.4	45.8	48.3
Sheep	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Horses and mules	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7
Total	161.7	165.1	160.8	159.9	167.7	165.1	165.9

1/ Data for earlier years and method of computation, are published in Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, 1909-59, ARS Stat. Bul. 271, October 1960.

Farmers also are expected to continue heavy feeding of beef cattle during the coming year. The total number of cattle on farms increased slightly during 1960. The number of beef cattle on grain feed for market was about 6 percent greater on January 1 this year than last. In recent years, there has been a steady increase in cattle numbers, with the number of grain fed for market rising nearly 30 percent during the past 5 years The number of dairy cows on farms declined about 1 percent during 1960, but farmers continue to feed their dairy cows at a record rate per head. During 1960 the average quantity of feed grains and other concentrates fed per cow totaled 2,259 pounds or an increase of 10 percent over 1959 and an increase of nearly 30 percent since 1955.

A further increase in poultry production also is in prospect for 1961. Broiler production has been increasing during the past year with hatchings and egg settings of broiler chicks up about 18 percent during the past 8 weeks over the same period of 1960. This would indicate substantially larger production of broilers this spring and through much of the summer than in the same period last year. The number of layers on farms, however, is below a year earlier and probably will continue lower at least through the first half of 1961. More chickens are being raised for flock replacement this year than last, however, which would indicate that more layers would be on farms this coming fall and winter than a year earlier.

The total number of livestock on farms in terms of grain-consuming animal units is expected to increase to around 170 million by the 1961-62 feeding year, which would be about 4 million units more than in 1960-61. The number of livestock and poultry on farms has been revised for the past 5 years in line with data recently released in the 1959 Census of Agriculture, reducing the estimates of numbers of most types of livestock, especially cattle and hogs. This has resulted in a 1 or 2 percent reduction in the estimated number of grain-consuming animal units in recent years. The revised series shown by types of livestock is given in table 4.

THE 1961 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

A special feed grain program for 1961 was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President on March 22. The law is an emergency measure applying only to 1961 crops. The new program requires producers of corn and sorghum grain to reduce their 1961 acreages of these crops by at least 20 percent in order to be eligible for 1961 feed grain price supports. It also provides for the diversion of the retired acreage from corn and grain sorghum to soil conserving practices, and for payments in cash or in kind for land so diverted. The law provided that the Secretary would determine price support levels for the 1961 crops, with the corn support at not less than 65 percent of parity.

Price Supports for 1961 Feed Grain Crops

The price supports for 1961 feed grains were announced by the Secretary on March 22. The supports will be available only to producers who participate in the feed grain program by diverting at least 20 percent of their corn and sorghum grain acreage to soil conserving crops. National average support prices for the 1961-crop feed grains as announced by the Secretary, compared with 1960 supports, are as follows:

Grain	1960 supports	1961 supports
Corn - average for all grades	$1.06 per bushel	$1.20 per bushel
Oats - No. 3	.50 per bushel	.62 per bushel
Barley - No. 2 or better	.77 per bushel	.93 per bushel
Sorghum grain - No. 2 or better	1.52 per cwt.	1.93 per cwt.
Rye - No. 2 or better (or No. 3 on test weight only)	.90 per bushel	1.02 per bushel

Farmers producing oats, barley and rye, who do not produce corn and grain sorghum, will be eligible for supports on their 1961 crops of these grains. Price supports for corn and sorghum grain will be available only on the normal production of the 1961 acreage on the farm, based on the average yield per acre established for the 1959 and 1960 crops. Thus, farmers who increase their 1961 yield above the 1959 and 1960 level will not be eligible for price support on the production resulting from this increased yield per acre.

Base Acreage and Diverted Acreage For Corn and Grain Sorghum

The base acreages of corn and grain sorghum are the average acreages planted to corn and grain sorghum in the crop years 1959 and 1960, subject to adjustment by the county ASC committee. The minimum acreage eligible for conservation payments is an acreage equivalent to 20 percent of the base acreage. The maximum acreage eligible for payments would be the base acreage if the base acreage is 25 acres or less; if the base is 25 to 100 acres it would be 20 acres plus 20 percent of the base, and if the base is 100 acres or more the maximum eligible acreage would be 40 percent of the base. Approved conservation uses will vary by areas. In general, such uses include approved cover crops, trees, water storage and wildlife practices. The diverted acreage may not be harvested or pastured.

The producers will receive payments for the diversion of these acreages to soil conserving practices as determined by the Secretary. Any producer , however, may elect in lieu of such payments to devote such diverted acreage to castor beans, safflower, sunflower or sesame if designated by the Secretary.

Rate and Method of Payment For Land Diverted

Payments for the first 20 percent of the base acreage of corn and sorghum grain placed under the program will be in cash or in kind based on 50 percent of normal production on the land diverted. The amount of the payment would be determined by multiplying the county support rate times 50 percent of the normal production on the diverted acreage. Normal production will be calculated by using the county average yield adjusted according to the productivity of the farm. Adjustments may be made in the farmers base acreage and yield to correct for abnormal factors affecting production, and to give due consideration to tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography.

On the diversion of up to an additional 20 percent of the corn-grain sorghum average acreage, the payment will be based on 60 percent of the normal production on the diverted acres. The Secretary may make up to 50 percent of the payment in advance of determination of performance. Where ever possible, these advance payments will be made at the time the producer signifies his intention of cooperating.

Payment-in-kind will be made through the issuance of negotiable certificates, which may be used in securing Government owned feed grains or, with the assistance of Commodity Credit Corporation, converted to cash. In either case, the farmer will receive certificates equal in value to the support rate for the county times 50 percent (or 60 percent) of the normal production on the land diverted. In selling grain from CCC stocks or in paying the producer in kind, the quantity of grain would be that equivalent in value at the market price to value of the certificate. Thus, if the market price is below the support level, the quantity of grain coming from CCC stocks would exceed 50 percent or 60 percent of the production on the diverted acreage.

Sales of Feed Grain by CCC

The Secretary has the authority to release into the market the amount of feed grains represented by the certificates issued as payment-in-kind under the program. The law requires that all certificates representing payment-in-kind be redeemed for feed grains, but a producer holding a certificate, but not desiring to take feed grains, may obtain assistance of the Commodity Credit Corporation in marketing the certificates for cash. The CCC in this case will act as an agent for the producer, making an advance payment to the producer in cash through the county ASC office and subsequently marketing the grain represented by the certificates. The Secretary has authority to control the timing of the marketing of the grain so as to regulate grain movement into the market.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FEED SITUATION

Feed Grain Prices Near Level of a Year Ago

Feed grain prices declined in the last half of March after advancing more than seasonally from November to February and early March. Mid-March prices received by farmers for the 4 feed grains averaged 13 percent higher than in November and close to the level of a year earlier. The sharp advance in corn and sorghum grain prices from November to March probably accounts for a large share of the total seasonal rise this year and further increases in prices of these grains, if any, are expected to be moderate.

The average price received by farmers for corn advanced from 87 cents per bushel in November to $1.01 per bushel in March, when prices were only 5 cents below the 1960 support level and slightly higher than in March 1960. Corn prices ranged from 6 to 19 cents below the 1960 support during November-February and a record volume of corn was placed under price support during this period. The resulting reduction in "free" supplies of corn, along with a generally good demand for livestock feeds, were factors strengthening corn prices during the winter months. Prospects for and the passage of the 1961 feed grain program, providing for higher supports on corn and other feed grains, also has been important in influencing feed prices in recent months.

The price of sorghum grain rose 10 cents per 100 pounds from November to March and moderate increases have occurred since last fall in prices of oats and barley. In mid-March sorghum grain prices averaged $1.52 per 100 pounds the same as the 1960 support rate and only 1 cent below the average price a year ago.

Table 5.- Prices of specified feed grains and byproduct feeds, bulk, by weeks, January-March 1960 and 1961

Week ended 1/	Corn, No.3 Yellow 2/		Oats, No. 2 White 2/		Barley No. 3 2/		Milo, No.2 Yellow 2/		Middlings, standard	
	Chicago		Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Jan. 6	1.14	1.08	.715	.621	1.12	1.01	1.72	1.71	35.00	41.00
13	1.13	1.10	.729	.611	1.11	1.05	1.71	1.78	35.00	38.50
20	1.16	1.07	.719	.612	1.12	1.04	1.72	1.73	37.00	36.50
27	1.14	1.11	.708	.616	1.10	1.05	1.72	1.73	34.00	34.00
Feb. 3	1.14	1.14	.707	.636	1.10	1.08	1.73	1.75	33.00	35.00
10	1.14	1.15	.695	.618	1.08	1.06	1.69	1.76	32.00	32.50
17	1.12	1.12	.676	.590	1.05	1.04	1.68	1.76	33.50	32.50
24	1.11	1.11	.678	.589	1.08	1.04	1.66	1.76	34.50	31.50
Mar. 3	1.12	1.12	.699	.590	1.06	1.06	1.73	1.76	35.00	33.00
10	1.15	1.14	.697	.609	1.05	1.06	1.75	1.76	37.50	36.50
17	1.15	1.15	.703	.608	1.08	1.04	1.75	1.74	39.00	33.00
24	1.16	*1.11	.698	.587	1.07	1.06	1.77	1.76	40.00	35.00
31	1.18	*1.05	.698	*.580	1.10	*1.06	1.81	*1.72	40.00	33.00

Week ended 1/	Gluten feed, 21 percent		Soybean meal, 44 percent		Cottonseed meal 41 percent		Meat meal, 50 percent		Fish meal, 60 percent	
	Chicago		Decatur		Memphis		Chicago		Buffalo 3/	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton	Dol. per ton
Jan. 6	43.00	43.00	60.50	55.00	59.00	52.50	68.75	77.50	121.00	89.00
13	43.00	45.00	63.00	56.00	59.50	53.00	73.75	83.75	120.00	89.00
20	43.00	45.00	62.50	54.00	57.50	51.50	75.00	87.50	117.00	89.00
27	43.00	43.00	60.00	52.00	55.50	50.00	73.75	86.25	117.00	89.00
Feb. 3	43.00	43.00	58.50	59.00	55.00	52.00	70.00	85.00	110.00	89.00
10	41.00	43.00	58.00	57.50	53.50	50.00	68.75	83.75	110.00	89.00
17	41.00	43.00	57.00	60.00	52.50	52.00	68.75	85.00	110.00	89.00
24	39.00	43.00	56.50	62.00	53.00	52.00	70.00	86.25	110.00	89.00
Mar. 3	39.00	43.00	56.00	66.50	52.00	55.00	72.50	88.75	110.00	89.00
10	37.00	41.00	55.00	63.75	56.50	54.00	75.00	90.00	110.00	89.00
17	37.00	41.00	56.00	62.00	56.50	51.50	75.85	85.00	110.00	98.00
24	37.00	39.00	56.00	64.00	58.00	51.50	79.10	82.50	107.00	102.00
31	39.00	39.00	56.25	68.00	57.00	51.50	80.80	82.50	107.00	102.00

1/ Wholesale prices of byproduct feeds are on a bulk basis for the Tuesday within the week.

2/ Average prices weighted by carlot sales.

3/ F.o.b. seaboard.

* Preliminary estimates based on spot prices.

Table 6 .- Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal markets, December-February, average 1955-59, annual 1958-61 1/

Grade	Average 1955-59		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	Pct.
1	7,544	9.1	6,395	8.4	894	1.2	1,327	1.6
2	20,898	25.4	24,702	32.6	8,746	11.3	11,219	13.6
3	22,712	27.6	24,329	32.1	23,934	31.1	25,228	30.5
4	17,932	21.8	12,681	16.7	25,891	33.6	24,355	29.4
5	7,963	9.7	3,922	5.2	12,832	16.7	15,770	19.1
Sample	5,266	6.4	3,806	5.0	4,696	6.1	4,771	5.8
Total	82,315	100.0	75,835	100.0	76,993	100.0	82,670	100.0

1/ Chicago, Decatur, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Toledo.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 7 .- Receipts of feed grains at primary markets, July-February, average 1955-59, annual 1959-61

Month	Corn 1/			Oats 1/			Barley 2/		
	Average 1955-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average 1955-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average 1955-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
July	19,811	24,226	28,441	17,944	19,975	10,198	17,088	21,450	13,616
August	22,896	21,542	34,077	24,110	18,379	39,112	30,188	32,227	32,772
September	21,378	18,452	21,109	9,070	8,159	16,046	16,698	18,111	23,731
October	33,312	26,839	29,939	5,953	5,981	6,263	13,858	14,977	14,429
November	47,309	55,612	78,466	5,472	5,693	4,461	12,936	14,710	12,540
December	32,351	31,974	29,730	7,834	6,412	2,820	12,270	11,378	11,568
January	32,079	21,916	28,599	9,205	5,892	6,733	13,976	15,786	16,294
February	31,671	32,448	39,739	5,772	5,712	6,363	10,142	13,228	13,779

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Prices of high-protein feeds have advanced sharply since last fall, averaging about 20 percent higher in March than last November. Price increases have been especially pronounced for soybean meal, which has gone up about $20.00 per ton since November. The average price of $64.45 per ton at Decatur in March was about $8.60 per ton higher than a year earlier. Prices of meat meal and tankage also advanced substantially since last fall. In March meat meal prices at Chicago averaged $85.00 per ton, $8.35 higher than a year earlier. Fish meal prices, which have been low relative to other protein feeds since the middle of 1960, advanced $13.00 per ton during March to near the level of a year ago. Prices of high-protein feeds probably will continue somewhat higher this spring and summer than in the same period of 1960, although prices of some of these feeds may recede from the March level. The market for protein feeds is expected to be considerably stronger from now through this summer than in 1960, when average prices of high-protein feeds declined 12 percent from January to August.

Corn Marketings Again Below Average in Quality

The quality of corn received at principal markets has again been below average this winter. The distribution of receipts of corn by grades at 9 principal midwestern markets during December-February was about the same as in that period of 1959-60. Only 15 percent of the corn received graded No. 2 or better, compared with 12 percent last year and was much below the 1955-59 average of 34 percent (table 6). In 1958-59, when the crop was of unusually good quality, 41 percent of the corn received was No. 2 or better. On the other hand, 25 percent of the corn this year graded No. 5 or sample, which was even more than the 23 percent in 1959-60 and much higher than the 16 percent for the 1955-59 average. High-moisture content is again the principal factor influencing the quality of corn marketed in the Corn Belt. While there has been less trouble with wet corn this year than last, a substantial quantity of the corn in the Central and Northern Corn Belt States was late in maturing and was high in moisture content at harvest time.

Production and Domestic Use of Oilmeals at High Level

Domestic consumption of the 5 major oilseed meals totaled about 5.6 million tons during October-February, 9 percent above the same period in 1959-60, while total production at 6.1 million tons was up by about 6 prrcent. Almost all of the increase in production was accounted for by soybean meal.

Total exports of oilmeals for the 5 months were 349,300 tons, compared to a record 539,100 tons during the same months of 1959-60. Imports of about 20,000 tons were practically the same as a year earlier. Stocks on March 1 were 433,600 tons, up 176,500 tons from the high level of October 1, 1960 and 130,800 tons more than on March 1, 1960.

Production of soybean meal during October-February totaled 4,282,000 tons, up 336,000 tons from the output of a year earlier. The 85,000 ton decline in soybean meal exports during this period, along with the increased production, far more than offset the increase in stocks from October 1 to March 1. As a result, domestic consumption totaled 3,909,000 tons, about 376,000 more than was used in the first five months of 1959-60.

Production of cottonseed meal totaled 1,543,000 tons during October-February, about 15,000 tons below the level of a year earlier. Domestic consumption of 1,423,000 tons was slightly above a year earlier. There was a heavy increase in stocks of this meal between October 1 and March 1 amounting to 102,500 tons. Exports during October-February totaled 35,000 tons, much less than the 118,000 a year earlier, while imports were about the same.

Larger Quantities of Feed Grains Going Under Price Support

Farmers placed a total of 476 million bushels of corn under price support through February 28, nearly 100 million more than a year earlier and the largest on record for that period. This would indicate that the total for the loan period, which extends through May, will be above the previous record of 551 million bushels in 1948-49. In addition to new-crop corn under loan, farmers are holding about 220 million bushels of corn under the reseal program from the 1956 to 1959 crops. On March 3, CCC available stocks totaled 1,416 million bushels of corn making a total of 2,112 million bushels under Government ownership or price support.

Substantially larger quantities of oats, barley and sorghum grain were placed under price support in 1960-61 than a year earlier. The period when loans were available for these grains ended January 31. The 20.3 million bushels of oats placed under price support was more than double the 8.3 million a year earlier. Barley increased from 40.8 million last year to 49.6 million in 1960-61 and sorghum grain from 115 million to 203 million bushels.

A total of 20.5 million tons of all feed grains had been placed under price support through February this year, 5.6 million tons more than in the same period of 1959-60.

CCC Sales of Corn Larger than Last Year; Smaller Sales of Other Feed Grains

Disposition of corn from CCC stocks during October-February totaled 54 million bushels, 9 million bushels more than the same period in 1959-60. The increase in domestic sales from 30 million to 42 million bushels more than offset the decline in sales for export (table 9). Export sales of 12.3 million bushels, from CCC stocks, were down 2.3 million bushels from a year earlier. Payments to exporters of corn under the payment-in-kind program ranged from only 1 to 5 cents per bushel during most of 1960. The rates have increased in recent months to around 10 to 15 cents in March, much higher than a year earlier.

Table 8 .- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1959 and 1960 crops

Item	Unit	1959 Loan	1959 Purchase agreement	1959 Total	1960 Loan	1960 Purchase agreement	1960 Total
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Through February							
Corn 1/	Bu.	372,692	5,623	378,315	470,800	4,840	475,640
Total for season 2/							
Oats	Bu.	7,929	384	8,313	18,878	1,384	20,262
Barley	Bu.	33,894	6,906	40,800	43,065	6,580	49,645
Sorghum grain	Bu.	106,216	8,876	115,092	195,116	7,575	202,691
Total	Ton	14,350	578	14,928	19,981	528	20,509
Corn, total for season	Bu.	481,620	47,847	529,467	---	---	---
Total for season 3/	Ton	17,400	1,760	19,160	---	---	---

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31 in most areas. 2/ Data for 1960 preliminary. Loans were available on 1959 crops through February 1, 1960 and on 1960 crops through January 31, 1961. 3/ Total for season for four feed grains.

Table 9 .- Feed grains: Commodity Credit Corporation sales for domestic use and export, 1959 and 1960 marketing years through February

Grain	Domestic 1/		Export 2/		Total	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn, October-February	30.1	41.7	14.6	12.3	44.7	54.0
Sorghum grain, October-February	2.4	5.1	8.8	1.8	11.2	6.9
Oats, July-February	34.4	4.5	3.7	.2	38.1	4.7
Barley, July-February	30.1	4.7	18.5	18.1	48.6	22.8

1/ Total domestic disposition including fire, theft and spoilage. 2/ Export sales include international barter, P.L. 480 program, donations, ICA transfers, as well as cash sales and sales under the payment-in-kind program.

Compiled from reports of Fiscal Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Sales of sorghum grain from CCC stocks during October-February totaled 6.9 million bushels, well below the 11.2 million bushels sold during this period of 1959-60. As in the case of corn, domestic sales by CCC have increased from a year ago, but sales for export have declined to less than a fourth of the October-February sales in 1959-60.

Sales from CCC stocks of oats and barley in July-February were down substantially. Total sales of oats at 4.7 million bushels were only a fraction of the 38.1 million bushels sold from CCC stocks in the same period of 1959-60. Sales of barley totaled 22.8 million bushels during July-February, less than half as large as in the same period of the previous year, with nearly all of the cut in domestic sales.

Near Record Tonnage of Grain and Other Concentrates Fed to Dairy Cows in 1960

The quantity of grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows in 1960 totaled 19.8 million tons, the same as in the 2 previous years and only slightly below the record 19.9 million tons fed in 1957. The total tonnage and quantities of these feeds fed per cow are shown in table 11, for the calendar years 1951 to date. The level of feeding attained in 1960 was a continuation of the long-term upward trend in the rate of feeding per cow.

The quantity fed per cow in 1960 reached a record high of 2,259 pounds--more than 200 pounds above the previous high reached in 1959. This represents an increase of about 600 pounds per cow, or 35 percent, from the level of the early 1950's. The quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk reached 32.2 pounds in 1960, also a new record.

The composition of the concentrate ration fed to dairy cows changed somewhat in 1960 from the pattern of the previous 5 years, table 10. Corn comprised a larger proportion of the total, increasing to 35.2 percent, while the percentage of oats in the ration has declined. This shift from oats to corn reflects the increased corn production and lower corn prices relative to oats. The grain portion of the ration totaled 56.8 percent, slightly below a year earlier. The percentage of commercial mixed feed increased from 28.5 percent in 1959 to 29.9 percent in 1960, the highest since 1952.

The proportion of commercial mixed feed in the total concentrate fed varies greatly by regions. It ranged from highs of 63 percent in the West and 58 percent in the North Atlantic to lows of 12 percent in the West North Central and only 8 percent in the East North Central. The pattern of commercial dairy feed usage is mainly due to the availability of locally grown feeds with the feed deficit areas using the largest proportion of commercial feeds.

Table 10.- Individual feeds as percentage of the total concentrate ration fed to milk cows in herds kept by dairy reporters, United States, 1951-60 1/

Year	Corn	Small grains		Oilseed meals		Wheat bran, shorts	Commercial mixed feeds	Miscellaneous	Total
		Oats	Barley and wheat	Cottonseed meal	Soybean meal 2/				
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1951	31.7	23.3	4.4	1.2	2.2	3.4	26.7	7.1	100.0
1952	32.2	22.0	3.9	1.3	1.5	3.0	30.3	5.8	100.0
1953	33.5	21.2	3.5	1.5	1.8	3.2	28.8	6.5	100.0
1954	31.7	23.1	4.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	28.7	6.8	100.0
1955	32.0	23.1	4.2	1.3	1.4	2.8	28.3	6.9	100.0
1956	31.2	23.2	4.1	1.4	1.7	2.8	28.3	7.3	100.0
1957	32.0	21.6	4.1	1.2	1.9	3.2	29.2	6.8	100.0
1958	32.1	21.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	3.0	28.8	7.4	100.0
1959	33.7	21.6	3.5	.9	2.0	2.7	28.5	7.1	100.0
1960	35.2	18.5	3.1	.8	2.2	2.7	29.9	7.6	100.0

1/ Based on reports fed on May 1 and November 1. 2/ Includes small quantities of soybeans.

Table 11.- Grain and other concentrates fed to dairy cows and related factors, 1951 to date 1/

Calendar year	Grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows	Quantity fed per cow	Quantity fed per 100 pounds of milk	Milk-feed price ratio 2/	Butterfat-feed price ratio 2/	Price of dairy ration per 100 pounds 3/	Number of dairy cows January 1 4/
	1,000 tons	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dol.	Mil.
1951	17,418	1,605	29.9	1.29	22.0	3.52	23.6
1952	17,527	1,628	30.3	1.28	22.3	3.75	23.1
1953	18,519	1,676	30.7	1.25	21.6	3.43	23.5
1954	18,721	1,659	30.0	1.19	19.8	3.30	23.9
1955	18,664	1,758	30.1	1.28	20.9	3.10	23.5
1956	19,098	1,825	30.2	1.36	22.3	3.00	22.9
1957	19,946	1,945	31.2	1.39	23.2	3.00	22.3
1958	19,809	2,003	31.3	1.41	24.1	2.89	21.3
1959	19,803	2,050	31.5	1.42	24.8	2.89	20.1
1960	19,821	2,259	32.2	1.45	24.6	2.88	19.5

1/ Data compiled from Milk Production, Crop Reporting Board, AMS, March 1955-1961 and and "Rations Fed to Milk Cows" Reports, January 1951-54.

2/ Pounds of dairy ration equal in value to one pound of milk or butterfat.

3/ Average value of concentrate ration in milk and cream selling areas.

4/ Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk. This series was not used in computing feed fed per cow.

WORLD FEED GRAIN SITUATION AND FOREIGN TRADE

World Feed Grain Production Remains at High Level

World corn production in 1960-61 is expected to set another record based on preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Present estimates of the 1960 crops in the Northern Hemisphere and the prospective 1961 crops in the Southern Hemisphere indicate a total production of 8.1 billion bushels, 3 percent above 1959-60.

The record 1960 crop of nearly 4.4 billion bushels harvested in the United States accounts for over half of the world's corn production. While not a large corn producing area, Western Europe continues to increase production. The 1960 production totaled 330 million bushels with France accounting for almost all of the 33 million bushel increase over 1959.

Production in the Soviet Union of 590 million bushels in 1960 was considerably larger than in 1959 and was only slightly below the large crop harvested in 1958. In Eastern Europe, however, production of 645 million bushels was somewhat smaller than in 1959-60. Latest forecasts indicate a bumper crop to be harvested this spring in the Union of South Africa, probably exceeding the 149 million bushels produced in 1960. If this materializes, the total for Africa would also be larger than in 1960. Asia's total is slightly smaller than last year.

Southern Hemisphere corn crops harvested early in 1961 are combined with Northern Hemisphere harvests of late 1960. In South America, 1961 production is expected to be substantially above that in 1960 and slightly above 1959. Argentina and Brazil account for over 80 percent of the corn produced on this continent and both of these countries are expecting to harvest larger crops this spring. Current indications are that the Argentine crop to be harvested this spring will total about 200 million bushels, well above the 1960 crop. Brazil's crop is tentatively estimated at about 315 million bushels, up 10 percent from production in 1960.

World production of both oats and barley is up from last year, although neither of these grains is expected to match previous records.

Production of oats in the United States at 1,162 million bushels accounted for about 30 percent of the world's output of 3.9 billion bushels in 1960-61. The Canadian crop of 456 million bushels was up 9 percent from last year. Production in Western Europe is also above last year, principally as a result of increases in West Germany, Finland and Sweden.

Oat production in the Soviet Union is estimated to be well above the 1959 level of 750 million bushels, while that of Eastern Europe is slightly below the previous year.

World barley production is currently indicated at 3.4 billion bushels in 1960-61. The 1960 crop in the United States was about the same as the 422 million bushels produced in 1959, while Canadian production declined 8 percent to 207 million bushels.

Production in Western Europe at 985 million bushels is up considerably due mainly to increases in France, West Germany and Denmark.

Current indications are that the barley crop in the Soviet Union is about 15 percent above the 380 million bushels harvested in 1959, while production in Eastern Europe is below the large crop in that year.

Production in Asia and South America is slightly below a year ago, while in Africa it has increased slightly from last year. Barley production in Australia in 1960-61 is estimated at 68 million bushels, almost twice that produced the previous year.

U. S. Exports of Feed Grains Lower than in 1959-60

While exports continue as an important outlet for United States feed grains, so far during 1960-61 they have been running somewhat below the high levels reached in 1959-60. Present indications are that exports during the 1960-61 marketing year will total around 11.5 million tons, about a million tons below the record quantities exported in the 2 preceding years.

Corn, including grain equivalent of products, continues to account for the largest portion of the feed grain exports (table 12). In 1959-60, exports of corn and products totaled 228 million bushels, only slightly below the record level exported in 1958-59. Exports of corn and products in 1960-61 are currently estimated at around 240 million bushels. During the October-March period corn exports totaled about 143 million bushels, about 27 million above the same period a year earlier.

Exports of both barley and oats were smaller during the first 9 months of the current marketing year than in the same period of 1959-60. Barley, including malt, totaled about 64 million bushels during July-March 1960-61, a substantial decline from the 96 million exported in the same months of 1959-60. Exports of oats and products during July-March of the current marketing year totaled about 23 million bushels, compared to 36 million during the same period a year earlier. Current indications are that exports of oats may total about 25 million bushels for the 1960-61 marketing year and barley about 85 million bushels, both well below the quantities exported in 1959-60.

Sorghum grain exports in 1960-61 are expected to decline to around 85 million bushels, about 15 percent below exports in the past 2 years. During the first half of the current marketing year (October-March), exports were estimated at 35 million bushels, compared to 49 million in the same period of 1959-60.

Table 12.- Feed grains: Exports, United States, 1950-60 1/

Year beginning	By marketing years 2/					Total for October-September feeding season
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1950 3/	116,887	6,747	40,002	75,313	6,450	6,606
1951 3/	81,580	4,606	31,041	62,055	4,840	4,921
1952 3/	145,279	4,112	37,053	10,396	5,314	5,085
1953 3/	103,653	3,446	19,044	15,287	3,843	3,921
1954 3/	102,634	15,427	43,463	47,685	5,499	6,082
1955	4/119,763	29,084	102,890	66,192	8,141	8,073
1956	183,833	27,293	61,842	22,239	7,691	7,339
1957	199,969	28,019	91,582	57,286	9,849	10,499
1958	230,227	31,892	116,685	99,795	12,551	12,801
1959 5/	227,994	45,351	118,384	99,420	12,734	12,163
1960 6/	240,000	25,000	85,000	85,000	11,500	

1/ Includes grain equivalent of corn products, oatmeal, barley malt and pearl barley.
2/ October-September year for corn and sorghum grain and July-June for oats and barley.
3/ Includes exports for military civilian feeding abroad.
4/ Beginning June 1956 includes corn and cornmeal for relief or charity by individuals.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Estimates based on indications in March.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.- Byproduct and commercial mixed feeds: Exports, United States, year beginning October, average 1955-59, annual 1956-59 and October-February, 1958, 1959 and 1960

Item	Average 1955-59	1956	1957	1958	1959	October-February		
						1958	1959	1960
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oilmeals								
Soybean	461.6	443.2	300.0	512.2	652.3	243.7	373.2	288.2
Cottonseed	72.1	30.1	7.2	27.3	140.2	4.7	118.0	34.9
Linseed	59.0	42.7	5.9	31.2	62.6	12.5	47.9	26.2
Peanut	9.0	15.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	601.7	531.0	313.1	570.7	855.1	260.9	539.1	349.3
Wheat millfeeds	45.0	25.6	78.9	42.1	57.0	26.4	30.3	12.1
Mixed feed								
Poultry	104.1	100.2	114.1	113.7	111.1	45.5	45.3	44.9
Dairy	8.0	10.7	7.3	4.9	6.1	2.3	2.1	2.0

1/ Not separately reported.

Exports of Most Byproduct Feeds Lower than Last Year

Exports of most byproduct feeds showed a substantial decline during October-February of the current feeding year, as compared to the same months in 1959-60 (table 13). The drought in Western Europe, coupled with reduced supplies from other exporting nations, created an unusually strong demand for these feeds in the fall and winter of 1959-60.

Exports of the 3 principal oilmeals -- soybean, cottonseed and linseed--totaled 349,000 tons during October-February, down about 35 percent from the 539,000 tons exported during those months in 1959-60. However, the exports of the first 5 months are substantially above the 261,000 tons exported in the same period of 1959-60. The 288,000 tons of soybean meal exported were down 23 percent from a year earlier. Cottonseed meal exports declined to less than a third of the previous October-February period, while linseed meal exports dropped 45 percent.

Exports of wheat millfeeds during October-February 1960-61 totaled 12,100 tons, less than half the amount exported during those same months a year earlier.

Exports of commercial mixed feeds have held up well during the October-February period. Exports of poultry feed were 44,900 tons, about the same as a year earlier, while exports of mixed dairy feeds totaled about 2,000 tons, compared with 2,100 tons a year earlier.

Canadian Oats and Barley Prospective Plantings and January 1 Stocks

Based on the March 1 intentions report, Canadian farmers plan to increase plantings of oats for grain in 1961 to 11.9 million acres, up 7 percent over 1960. This will be about offset by a prospective cut in barley seedings to 6.7 million acres, 9 percent less than in 1960. In 1960, farmers seeded 11.1 million acres to oats and 7.4 million to barley.

Stocks of oats in Canada on January 1, 1961 were estimated at 365 million bushels, up 5 million from that date a year ago. Barley stocks estimated at 250 million bushels were 15 million bushels less than the stocks on January 1, 1960. January 1 stocks of each of these grains have been declining during the last 5 years, principally as a result of increased domestic disappearance.

Stocks of oats in Canada on January 1, 1961 represented 26 percent of the total oat stocks available in the principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--on that date, while Canadian barley stocks accounted for 35 percent of the total. Canada, together with the United States, accounts for almost all the stocks of these 2 grains held by the principal exporters. United States stocks accounted for 61 percent of the oats and 50 percent of the barley on hand in the principal exporting countries.

Argentine Corn Stocks Down

Stocks of corn in Argentina on January 1 were estimated at 25 million bushels. This is less than half the stocks on hand a year earlier. In 1960 stocks of corn in Argentina were reduced from 55 million bushels on January 1 to 20 million on April 1, the beginning of the 1960-61 marketing year The small stocks of corn on January 1 this year would indicate that stocks on April 1, 1961 may reach the low levels of 1953-55 when stocks were about 5 million bushels.

The 1961 Argentine corn crop, based on early indications, is estimated at about 200 million bushels, 25 million above the 1960 crop and nearly as large as the large crops of 1958 and 1959. The 1961-62 supply probably would be about the same as last year with the larger crop about offsetting the anticipated small carryover. While Argentina is a small corn producer, compared to the United States, it is an important competitor with us, particularly in the European market. In recent years, Argentina has exported about a third of its corn crop.

Table 14.--Argentine corn: Supply and disposition, year beginning April 1, annual 1948-61

Year beginning April 1	Carryover April 1	Production	Total supply	Exports	Total domestic disappearance	Carryover at end of year
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1948	30	205	235	80	125	30
1949	30	136	166	42	96	28
1950	28	33	61	18	40	3
1951	3	105	108	19	77	12
1952	12	80	92	24	63	5
1953	5	140	145	45	96	4
1954	4	175	179	79	95	5
1955	5	100	105	10	85	10
1956	10	152	162	47	101	14
1957	14	106	120	31	74	15
1958	15	220	235	81	129	25
1959	25	215	240	107	113	20
1960 1/	20	175	195	80	110	5
1961 2/	5	200	205			

1/ Preliminary, partly estimated. 2/ Based on indications in March.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 15.--Corn and sorghum grain: Exports, United States, year beginning October, by months, average 1954-58, annual 1956-60

Year beginning	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Corn (including equivalent of products) 1/												
Average 1954-58	12,772	15,667	17,297	14,125	13,639	12,679	13,262	13,906	12,344	14,120	13,438	14,036	167,285
1956	12,056	18,530	17,135	15,040	14,429	17,748	14,525	15,655	11,505	12,332	19,373	15,505	183,833
1957	16,582	21,646	23,769	21,100	17,548	9,684	17,346	13,143	12,125	14,161	14,639	18,226	199,969
1958	16,884	21,321	21,593	17,496	17,520	14,893	18,049	22,894	21,298	23,434	17,233	17,612	230,227
1959	13,802	24,752	27,582	14,315	18,523	16,757	17,837	19,593	20,199	17,659	21,845	15,130	227,994
1960 2/	17,878	29,460	29,607	20,419	20,000								
	Sorghum grain												
Average 1954-58	3,498	3,727	4,807	4,671	4,027	3,737	2,918	5,254	5,736	6,891	7,938	5,433	58,639
1956	2,812	2,116	2,363	1,240	1,108	550	335	1,872	639	3,626	4,225	1,353	22,239
1957	2,181	1,684	3,474	4,345	2,613	2,716	3,378	7,990	4,727	10,262	7,388	6,528	57,286
1958	6,211	7,715	9,921	11,576	9,191	7,334	4,840	6,849	6,761	8,091	12,460	6,846	99,795
1959	5,083	9,253	11,953	8,870	8,817	5,008	7,354	8,292	4,814	9,687	10,369	9,920	99,420
1960 2/	7,800	8,340	8,031	4,106	3,927								

1/ Beginning June 1956, includes shipments for relief or charity by individuals.
2/ Preliminary; February partly estimated

Table 16.--Oats and barley: Exports, United States, year beginning July, by months, average 1954-58, annual 1956-60

Year beginning	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	Oats (including oatmeal)												
Average 1954-58	1,962	2,255	1,961	2,254	2,119	2,438	2,407	1,822	1,520	2,364	2,505	2,736	26,343
1956	2,823	3,783	4,725	3,836	2,076	2,570	1,614	1,423	869	1,203	1,134	1,237	27,293
1957	1,411	3,490	1,694	2,133	2,802	3,031	1,570	1,914	559	2,597	4,131	2,687	28,019
1958	3,312	2,120	866	1,830	2,100	3,122	4,040	3,328	2,218	2,200	2,345	4,411	31,892
1959	9,330	6,359	2,495	4,202	5,546	1,241	3,487	1,923	1,891	3,212	1,925	3,740	45,351
1960	2,188	4,065	5,641	3,841	1,647	1,143	1,020	2,760					
	Barley (including malt and pearl)												
Average 1954-58	8,285	7,547	6,604	7,094	5,186	7,655	5,852	5,035	7,035	7,511	7,204	8,284	83,292
1956	9,039	6,753	7,286	6,238	3,983	3,012	3,183	3,677	5,709	3,576	5,816	3,570	61,842
1957	4,460	3,305	3,821	6,823	6,601	10,367	9,011	7,193	8,315	11,745	10,382	9,559	91,582
1958	14,423	13,684	10,722	9,622	7,135	12,871	11,053	5,994	7,715	6,915	4,474	12,077	116,685
1959	14,368	15,128	11,821	12,572	8,337	7,627	8,130	9,344	8,689	5,949	8,279	8,140	118,384
1960	6,007	5,995	9,680	9,304	7,370	6,584	6,288	7,480					

Table 17.- Corn, acreage, yield and production, United States, 1940-61

Year	Acreage		Yield per planted acre		Production	
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Tons	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
1940	88,692	86,429	27.7	0.78	2,457,146	68,800
1941	86,837	85,357	30.5	.85	2,651,889	74,253
1942	88,818	87,367	34.5	.97	3,068,562	85,920
1943	94,341	92,060	31.4	.88	2,965,980	83,047
1944	95,475	94,014	32.3	.90	3,087,982	86,463
1945	89,261	87,625	32.1	.90	2,868,795	80,326
1946	88,898	87,585	36.2	1.01	3,217,076	90,078
1947	85,038	82,888	27.7	.78	2,354,739	65,933
1948	85,522	84,778	42.2	1.18	3,605,078	100,942
1949	86,738	85,595	37.3	1.04	3,237,749	90,657
1950	82,859	81,818	37.1	1.04	3,074,914	86,098
1951	83,275	80,729	35.1	.98	2,925,758	81,921
1952	82,230	80,940	40.0	1.12	3,291,994	92,176
1953	81,574	80,459	39.3	1.10	3,209,896	89,877
1954	82,185	80,186	37.2	1.04	3,057,891	85,621
1955	81,097	79,530	39.8	1.11	3,229,743	90,433
1956	78,219	75,634	44.2	1.24	3,455,283	96,748
1957	73,947	72,616	46.3	1.30	3,422,331	95,825
1958	74,513	73,327	51.0	1.43	3,800,863	106,424
1959	84,390	83,529	50.7	1.42	4,281,316	119,877
1960 1/	82,906	82,117	52.5	1.47	4,352,668	121,875
1961 2/	82,405		50.0	1.40	4,124,000	115,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. Average yield per acre and production are computed on the basis of 1956-60 average yields by States.

Table 18.- Oats, barley and sorghum grain: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1952-61

Year	Oats			Barley			Sorghum grain		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
1952	42.3	28.8	1,217	9.2	24.8	228	5.3	17.0	91
1953	43.2	26.7	1,153	9.6	25.7	247	6.3	18.4	116
1954	46.9	30.1	1,410	14.7	25.7	379	11.7	20.1	235
1955	47.5	31.6	1,503	16.3	24.6	401	12.9	18.9	243
1956	44.7	26.0	1,163	14.8	25.4	377	9.3	22.1	206
1957	42.6	30.6	1,301	16.5	26.4	437	19.5	28.9	564
1958	38.4	36.9	1,416	16.3	29.1	475	16.7	36.6	610
1959	35.9	29.7	1,066	17.0	24.8	422	15.6	37.6	585
1960 1/	32.3	35.9	1,162	15.6	27.1	423	15.4	41.3	638
1961 2/	32.5	32.5	1,057	15.4	26.4	407	14.5	33.9	492

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. Average yield per acre and production are computed on the basis of 1956-60 average yields by States.

Table 19.- Feed grains and hay: Acreage planted by regions, annual 1955-61 1/

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
				Corn			
1955	2,442	22,657	34,888	8,397	11,384	1,329	81,097
1956	2,350	21,936	33,702	7,935	11,096	1,200	78,219
1957	2,272	20,796	31,688	7,706	10,135	1,350	73,947
1958	2,256	21,349	32,081	7,621	9,871	1,335	74,513
1959	2,300	24,305	38,359	8,113	9,958	1,355	84,390
1960 2/	2,288	24,630	37,819	7,655	9,268	1,246	82,906
1961 3/	2,299	24,705	38,151	7,531	8,508	1,211	82,405
				Oats			
1955	1,808	10,095	22,695	3,246	7,437	2,242	47,523
1956	1,617	9,677	21,761	2,965	6,489	2,182	44,691
1957	1,758	8,954	19,738	2,892	6,942	2,293	42,577
1958	1,640	8,673	17,788	2,299	5,824	2,182	38,406
1959	1,607	8,082	16,751	2,257	5,181	2,059	35,937
1960 2/	1,509	6,900	15,739	1,810	4,405	1,974	32,337
1961 3/	1,487	7,297	15,814	1,696	4,292	1,894	32,480
				Barley			
1955	352	555	7,358	373	1,092	6,605	16,335
1956	336	534	6,554	381	969	6,061	14,835
1957	309	548	6,801	404	1,210	7,263	16,535
1958	330	478	6,928	387	1,356	6,830	16,309
1959	258	418	7,408	399	1,451	7,058	16,992
1960 2/	244	304	6,425	386	1,491	6,791	15,641
1961 3/	235	282	6,204	393	1,536	6,777	15,427
				Sorghums, all purposes 4/			
1955	---	14	8,341	284	12,575	2,765	23,979
1956	---	22	7,470	247	11,486	2,288	21,513
1957	---	71	12,404	251	11,738	2,495	26,959
1958	---	81	8,348	277	10,699	1,642	21,047
1959	---	46	7,859	279	10,319	1,481	19,984
1960 2/	---	49	8,274	249	9,693	1,450	19,715
1961 3/	---	45	7,922	235	9,243	1,377	18,822
				Four feed grains			
1955	4,602	33,321	73,282	12,300	32,488	12,941	168,934
1956	4,303	32,169	69,487	11,528	30,040	11,731	159,258
1957	4,339	30,369	70,631	11,253	30,025	13,401	160,018
1958	4,226	30,581	65,145	10,584	27,750	11,989	150,275
1959	4,165	32,851	70,377	11,048	26,909	11,953	157,303
1960 2/	4,041	31,883	68,257	10,100	24,857	11,461	150,599
1961 3/	4,021	32,329	68,091	9,855	23,579	11,259	149,134
				All hay 1/			
1955	7,624	8,781	31,853	5,513	10,257	11,332	75,360
1956	7,654	12,527	27,802	4,883	8,978	11,458	73,302
1957	7,585	12,296	28,082	4,581	9,226	11,661	73,431
1958	7,587	12,066	27,456	4,885	9,651	11,359	73,004
1959	7,464	11,744	25,184	4,338	8,738	11,271	68,739
1960 2/	7,371	11,609	25,493	4,213	9,165	11,443	69,294
1961 3/	7,243	11,248	25,367	4,150	9,253	11,486	68,747

1/ Harvested acreage of hay. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Prospective acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. 4/ Grain and sweet sorghum for all uses including sirup.

Table 20.- Corn: Quantity processed and shipments of specified products by the wet-process industry, United States, 1946-60

Calendar year	Wet-process grindings	Shipments of products 1/							
		Corn starch	Corn sugar	Corn sirup, unmixed 2/	Dextrines	Corn oil		Feed	
						Crude	Refined	Gluten feed and meal	Corn oil meal
	1,000 bu.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1946	120,611	1,282,726	647,902	1,837,280	140,630	30,561	136,778	872	59
1947	139,273	1,509,289	785,293	1,983,006	162,429	40,630	181,226	1,015	63
1948	109,878	1,388,719	711,764	1,333,378	157,598	27,281	151,218	781	59
1949	116,174	1,499,193	737,652	1,418,215	158,591	36,213	172,698	817	51
1950	131,439	1,790,527	828,978	1,532,759	206,821	53,311	181,645	897	54
1951	129,049	1,659,000	767,269	1,549,018	188,463	49,540	171,691	961	54
1952	126,128	1,680,787	748,316	1,497,004	169,367	47,946	167,826	872	58
1953	130,345	1,832,424	783,352	1,544,304	181,753	58,552	183,712	930	49
1954	130,940	1,905,586	745,112	1,559,594	168,958	53,394	176,986	945	46
1955	137,913	2,046,145	732,433	1,620,013	193,120	55,747	188,584	1,017	43
1956	141,373	2,061,157	757,711	1,658,426	187,472	60,063	192,002	1,021	38
1957	139,391	2,043,784	744,844	1,665,286	174,853	60,338	210,365	977	30
1958	143,961	2,063,134	834,428	1,798,795	180,160	48,692	216,983	1,002	29
1959	153,011	2,190,495	867,251	1,900,947	197,038	47,482	235,309	1,053	25
1960 3/	153,471	2,127,755	870,051	1,989,777	183,609	62,971	217,560	1,094	26

1/ Prior to 1955-- sales of products.

2/ Includes corn sirup, unmixed, sold to mixers outside of the wet-process industry and the quantity used by the wet-process industry in its mixed sirups.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Price Waterhouse and Co. and Dun and Bradstreet, New York.

Table 21.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, February-March 1961 with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1958-59 season 3/	1959-60 season 3/	1960	1961		Oct. 1, 1959	Oct.1, 1960	1960	1961	
			Feb.	Jan.	Feb.			Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	9,490.1	9,126.9	708.9	904.9	796.0	58.5	82.8	98.0	133.9	168.0
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,153.8	2,507.8	267.5	309.8	247.4	97.0	137.1	149.5	227.2	239.6
Linseed cake and meal	451.5	360.7	30.5	31.5	29.0	33.3	29.4	51.4	19.9	20.9
Peanut cake and meal	75.3	60.4	5.0	8.2	8.2	1.8	1.8	3.9	3.9	4.4
Copra cake and meal	114.6	130.8	8.1	14.0	10.1	4/	6.0	4/	2.9	.7
Total	12,285.3	12,186.6	1,020.0	1,268.4	1,090.7	190.6	257.1	302.8	387.8	433.6
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,046.1	1,142.0	87.0	89.7	82.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	234.6	236.2	15.9	17.2	17.0	8.2	5.7	5.0	2.2	1.7
Distillers' dried grains	348.4	351.7	33.3	30.2	28.9	8.9	1.4	6.1	2.4	2.3
Wheat millfeeds	4,618.0	4,778.8	387.4	417.0	389.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	236.4	267.4	24.4	30.4	25.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,400.0	1,412.5	20.8	19.8	22.3	478.4	553.9	190.1	297.5	217.8
Fish meal and solubles	378.0	341.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Fats and oils used in animal feeds	237.8	219.4	17.3	19.0	18.0					

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1959-60 season 3/	Jan. 1960	1960-61			1959-60 season 3/	Feb. 1960	1960-61		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			Dec.	Jan.	Feb. 5/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	.1	0	0	0	0	652.3	54.4	66.6	64.8	39.7
Cottonseed cake and meal	32.3	2.7	2.6	5.0	5.2	140.2	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.7
Linseed cake and meal	2.1	.4	0	0	.2	62.6	.1	1.7	3.3	6/
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Copra cake and meal	8.1	.1	.7	.2	.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	42.6	3.2	3.3	5.2	6.0	855.1	57.5	71.9	70.3	42.4
Wheat millfeeds	68.2	4.6	4.3	5.5	6.8	57.0	5.2	2.9	2.1	1.0
Fish meal and solubles	95.0	7.5	5.8	12.7	7.7	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	7.1	1.0	.9	.2	.2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	1,152	110	76	120	90	227,994	18,523	29,607	20,419	20,000
Oats, including oatmeal	1,987	125	70	112	102	45,351	1,923	1,143	1,020	2,760
Barley, including malt	17,546	661	2,760	1,891	438	118,384	9,344	6,584	6,288	7,480
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	99,420	8,817	8,031	4,106	3,927

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1959-60 season 3/	1959-60		1960-61			
		December	January	October	November	December	January
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing 7/	154,010	11,812	12,492	13,851	12,396	11,034	12,172
Distilled spirits and alcohol	30,977	2,580	2,949	2,657	2,503	2,528	2,744
Barley							
Malt liquors	79,163	5,564	5,276	5,647	5,210	5,590	5,734
Distilled spirits and alcohol	7,695	621	719	617	621	636	640

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company and Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Less than 50 tons. 7/ Corn, wet processing, February 1961, 11,924,101 bushels.

INDEX OF TABLES

Acreages of Feed Crops

	Table number	Page
Feed grains and hay: Acreage planted by regions, 1955-61	19	27
Planted acreages of feed grains and related crops, 1955-61	2	5
Corn: Acreage, yield and production, 1940-61	17	26
Oats, barley and sorghum grain: Acreage, yield and production, 1952-61	18	26

Feed Supplies, Utilization and Livestock Units

	Table number	Page
Corn: Quantity processes and shipment of products by the wet-process industry, 1946-60	20	28
Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, 1953-61	3	5
Production, stocks and foreign trade in byproduct feeds; foreign trade and processing of feed grains, February-March 1961	21	29
Rations fed to milk cows by kinds of ingredients, 1951-60	10	19
Rations fed to milk cows and related factors, 1951-60	11	19
Grain-consuming animal units fed annually, by kind of livestock, 1954-60	4	8

Feed Prices

	Table number	Page
Prices of feed grains and byproduct feeds, weekly, January-March 1960 and 1961	5	13
Statistical summary: Prices, indexes and price ratios	1	2

Government Programs and CCC Sales

	Table number	Page
Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1959 and 1960 crops	8	17
Feed grains: CCC sales for domestic use and exports, 1960 and 1961 ..	9	17

Market Receipts

	Table number	Page
Corn: Receipts at principal markets, by grades, 1955-61	6	14
Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, July-February 1955-61	7	14

World Production and Foreign Trade

	Table number	Page
Feed grains: Exports from the United States, annual, 1950-60	12	22
Corn and sorghum grain: Exports from the United States, by months, 1954-60	15	25
Oats and barley: Exports from the United States, by months, 1954-60	16	25
Byproduct and commercial mixed feeds: Exports from the United States, 1955-60	13	22
Argentine corn: Supply and disposition, annual, 1948-61.............	14	24

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